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New School Board

The new Board of Education of the Torrance Unified School District has organized for the coming two years with Bert M. Lynn as president and Dr. Kurt Shery as vice president. Adoption of a record high budget, to underwrite expansion to meet the needs of a growing district, indicates the gravity of responsibilities the new board faces.

In President Bert Lynn the district is served by an astute businessman who is always acutely interested in the development of an educational system worthy of the city. During his membership on the board thus far he has given freely of his time and plans to give as much or more in the future. Board members Charles and Hansen have years of service that have seasoned them to the needs and the ambitions of the school system. A newly elected member, Mrs. Polly Watts, brings to the board special talents and capabilities that, we believe, will prove valuable.

Schools still are the number one business in Torrance, both from the standpoint of their cost to the taxpayers and the part they play in preparing 27,000 children for the vicissitudes of life. They deserve to be administered by competent educators and a strong board of education, and we think Torrance schools have both.

Way to Stop Smut

The trials and tribulations of a legislator trying to get what he believes to be the kind of legislation that will help in the war on smut, are emphasized by Charles E. Chapel (46th Assembly District) in his regular Sacramento Report column appearing on another page in today's Herald.

Mr. Chapel is most concerned with getting AB 3 and AB 14 out of committee where a cross section of representative district attorneys, other law enforcement officers and representatives of churches of all faiths and civic organizations have testified in their favor. He asks that his constituents here at home not spend their time writing to him in approval of his bills, but that they write to the 10 members of the Criminal Procedure Committee and to members of the House and Senate where they will have to win the favor of at least 41 members in each house.

So, if, as Assemblyman Chapel puts it, you don't bother to write now you "are actually saying that you favor the flood of filthy literature now in the hands of our children and even our little grandchildren."

Cerebral Palsy Month

When cerebral palsy strikes, and it affects 17,000 persons in Los Angeles County alone, the first question parents ask is, "What shall we do and who will help us?"

Fortunately, there is an answer: United Cerebral Palsy Association of Los Angeles County.

Now in its second decade, UCPA has assumed the responsibility for giving help and hope to children and adults afflicted with the cruellest crippler of them all—cerebral palsy.

The importance of United Cerebral Palsy's work cannot be overestimated; its 12 services do not duplicate any other in the community. Through its program of special training and therapy, many children are being helped. Handicapped young adults, too, are getting a start on the road to being self-supporting through vocational preparation and industrial workshop training.

During May, United Cerebral Palsy is conducting its annual appeal with a county-wide goal of \$350,000. Your generous gift will assure continuance of vital services for the cerebral palsied. Remember the handicapped deserve a chance in life. By supporting United Cerebral Palsy, you provide that chance.

Opinions of Others

OPPORTUNITY, WN., SPOKANE VALLEY HERALD: "I was raised on a farm, where you have the advantage of seeing my basic philosophy working. Sometimes I feel I did my three sons a disservice by not making their home on a farm. In a modern push-button home it is not hard to understand why young people sometimes miss the point of life. On the farm, they would learn that if they wanted to eat they would have to plant the seed and then labor mightily until their muscles ached to see that seed bear fruit for their use. In more primitive times, they would have learned that failure to labor thus would have resulted in a hungry winter."

ONARGA, ILL., LEADER-REVIEW: "That the chemical industry spends more of its own money on research and development than any other, is indication of its acceptance of responsibility to continue to spark progress. . . . As General John E. Hull, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, has said, regulators and legislators 'should recognize that without a healthy, prosperous industry there can be no effective contribution to solving the country's economic and public interest problems.' This, we would think is the golden text for Chemical Progress Week, 1963."

BOONVILLE, IND., ENQUIRER: "The United States . . . stands as a bulwark against nationalization and socialism (though we practice some forms of socialism in our government, not calling it by name). One of the key reasons why we in the United States must keep our country strong and continue to set an example to the rest of the world, is the need for demonstrations that the private ownership principle, the free enterprise system, as we practice it, is the best system for free peoples."

BRISTOL, CONN., PRESS: "Our unemployment problem can be traced to the price-wage spiral. Until the public becomes sufficiently aroused to the point where it demands a halt to those inflationary practices, no quickie tax cut will solve our domestic problems. At the moment organized greed is having far too great a role to play."

Bad Place For A Falling Out



AFTER HOURS By John Morley

Castro Must be Stopped Now; Delay Threatens Disaster

COLUMBUS, OHIO—up to now there might have been several good reasons for President Kennedy to hold back decisive action against Castro.

There was a humanitarian desire to save the lives of 1,100 prisoners of the Bay of Pigs, plus a number of U.S. citizens. Now all these are safe.

Then, we may have wanted to see whether Khrushchev would remove all Soviet troops from Cuba. Now we know he has not—and will not. For the removal of Soviet troops from Cuba would probably topple Castro.

It is apparent that the possibility of ending Soviet presence in Cuba is remote, indeed.

Another reason could have been the increasing efforts of the free Cubans in the U. S. to regroup their forces for another landing in Cuba, to hide in the hills and increase the pressure on Castro from Cuban soil.

It is not generally understood that the attempted landing of several thousand free Cubans at the Bay of Pigs in April, 1961 was not to overthrow Castro in one quick action, but to land men and weapons to fight a guerilla war against Castro and ultimately defeat him with the help of free Cubans on the island.

These important reasons no longer exist. They have all been eliminated as a result of decisions made in the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

Therefore, the time has come for President Kennedy to make the most important decision of his administration.

To maintain the status quo could spell disaster in this hemisphere from communist subversion. The time for action is now.

Khrushchev In Trouble

This is an appropriate time to act while Khrushchev has serious trouble in Russia . . . and while Castro is there to bolster his declining regime.

We can help to topple both Khrushchev and Castro, for U.S. action on Cuba would undoubtedly hurt them and aggravate a showdown inside the Kremlin between the Stalinists and anti-Stalinists.

Khrushchev's political instability has been long in the making and has been evaluated in these columns repeatedly. His recent statement that "everyone knows I cannot live forever" is more of an indication of his weakness than a normal possibility of retirement.

Communists have never been known to retire normally in all red-history.

The speculation that he will "transfer" authority to Frol Koslov is without foundation. Koslov will probably take over . . . but not with Khrushchev's blessing.

As second secretary to the

party's secretariat, Koslov is in line and moving fast to eliminate Khrushchev.

Khrushchev has intensified the in-fighting within the Kremlin by forfeiting some of his capacity to control it, by proclaiming himself a "lame duck."

Kennedy Must Act

Politically, candidate Kennedy for 1964 will be in trouble unless he acts, just as his party was in trouble over Cuba last fall, which forced his hand October 22, 1962 in ordering the quarantine.

As a candidate in 1960 Kennedy said on September 13, "If elected, I shall continue to work with Cuba refugee leaders and give them all the help to free their country."

On October 6, 1960 in Cincinnati, candidate Kennedy said, "I will resist further communist encroachment in the hemisphere by encouraging all liberty loving Cubans who are leading the resistance against Castro."

The same presidential candidate said on October 20, 1960, "We must strengthen the anti-Castro forces in exile—for thus far the Eisenhower administration has given them virtually no support."

These and other commitments have been made before and since Mr. Kennedy's election. The free Cubans believed and relied on these promises. Many already died to prove their desire for freedom.

President Kennedy's decision to now restrict the movements of Cuba exile leaders in Florida, and ordering a coordinated crackdown by various government agencies to prevent Cuban exiles from mounting further armed raids against Castro and his Soviet masters, is not only to stifle and destroy the anti-Castro forces—but worse—to repudiate our official pledges of support before an astonished world.

The anti-Castro movement must be stepped up—not stifled—in order to keep the spirit alive, and make the Soviet occupation as expensive as possible.

The President can do two things now to reverse the road to disaster. He can recognize the free-Cuba committee here as the legal government of Cuba in exile and give it strong prestige and respectability.

He can clamp a tight quarantine on Cuba, similar to that used against Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, and stop the movement of Castro-communist agents from Cuba to other South American countries.

The U.S. cannot tolerate the continued existence of a Soviet military and subversive base 90 miles from Florida.

The time to act is now

ROYCE BRIER

Era of the Quick Uptake Has Its Embarrassments

Perhaps this can be called the Era of the Quick Uptake. Nothing is said in one nation, that another doesn't pounce on it, forging it into policy or an argument.

This is a tedious if not dangerous race, due to the speed and spread of modern communications.

At a reception, Comrade Khrushchev said, "We will bury you." In the free world this was pounced upon and interpreted. Some said physical burial, some thought it was figurative, referring to economic burial. It is possible Comrade Khrushchev wishes now he hadn't said it, not that he is solicitous for our comfort, but that he is solicitous of the ideological image of the Communist world. But he is his own policy chief, so he can live with his remark.

Then who would have thought that some obscure testimony of Defense Secretary McNamara would have been so slickly appropriated by Khrushchev? Not, perhaps, President Kennedy.

Mr. McNamara appeared a few weeks ago before a congressional committee inquiring into readiness against surprise attack.

He said in effect that the existence of Bofar missiles in Canada might "at least" divert Russian missiles from the United States. The then Prime Minister Diefenbaker seized it indignantly, and said the United States was planning a sacrifice. It wrecked his government.

So Comrade Khrushchev reads the papers. He was interviewed recently by an Italian editor, and he grabbed as avidly as did Diefenbaker for McNamara's remarks. He said we "forced" on Canada the "antiquated" Bomarc, then "declared cynically" it would draw away fire.

"They provoke," he said, "a nuclear missile attack against a neighboring and allied country to diminish . . . the number of missiles that might invest their (United States) territory."

It is the first step to isolate Venezuela and start the biggest communist drive since the fall of Cuba.

A Bookman's Notebook

By WILLIAM HOGAN

"The Bedford Incident," a novel by Mark Rascovich, is a tense and beautifully sustained study of the modern navy at work. It poses the question: Is the condition "half war" possible? It investigates a little lost world at war, detached from the rest of the world at peace. In the process it becomes as explosive a book as "Fall-Safe," the Burdick-Wheeler account of accidental atomic war. It is also a better novel than that much publicized work, and is probably the most compelling study of naval action since Nicholas Monsarrat's "The Cruel Sea."

This is a fictional incident out of the cold war. A Russian submarine is on an intruder operation, probing the approaches to North America in the Denmark strait, between Greenland and Iceland. Bristling with electronics gear and computer weapons, as American superdestroyer, USS Bedford, seeks to isolate the submarine and make her surface under the Bedford's guns. The Bedford is a unit of a NATO defense force. Aboard her is a West German officer, formerly one of Admiral Doenitz's U-boat commanders, who is a kind of albatross around the neck of the American skipper, Captain Finlander.

The destroyer and the sub play a game of hide and seek in this ice-packed northern sea. It is a game of mutual harassment—psychological warfare that is supposed to cease just this side of actual shooting. But these are highly sophisticated toys operated by human beings—"electronic chambers of horrors," as the American skipper puts it. A fatal tragedy is always a possibility just beyond the latest blip on the radar screen.

Mark Rascovich builds his informed narrative toward a terrific climax. While the parallel between Captain Finlander and Captain Ahab of "Moby Dick" becomes a little

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make policy; Mr. Kennedy was elected to do so, and it is a task which cannot be safely delegated outside the traditional channels of the State Department.

Around the World With

DELAPLANE

"We are making a round-the-world cruise. Friends have told us to tip 10 per cent of the voyage cost. But since we are paying \$3000 for tickets, this would be \$300. Is that expected?"

If they expect it, they're out of their minds! Here's what I would do: tip about \$1 a day, split between room steward and table steward. Round-the-world is about 60 days—\$30 each. Or better, make it \$25 each and the extra \$10 will be eaten up in bar or wine steward tips.

On a long voyage, tip halfway. Just before a big port. Maybe at London. Tip the rest before landing at final destination.

On ships, bellboys are tipped by the service, about like American hotels. If the deck steward brings bouillon every morning and assigns a deck chair, you could give him \$5. Tip a bar steward about once a week—not after every serving. \$1 to \$2, depending on how much you have him hauling you that gin, son.

Wine stewards each time you settle your bill—usually once a week. About \$1. Head waiters are tipped only if they prepare a party or make a special dish at your table.

"And do you have any special ideas of tipping in foreign countries?"

If there's a service charge on the bill, the general rule is to leave a few small coins extra. If the service charge was \$1, leave a dime.

Countries that have no service charge, tip 10 per cent except the U. S. where they sneer if it's less than 15 per cent. And in New York where they snarl at 20 per cent.

A few odd ones: No tipping in Tahiti. No tipping in Japan—there's a service charge on your bill. Taxis are not tipped. In Greece, there's a 12½ per cent service charge but you leave a few small coins—ON THE PLATE. That's for the waiter. Now leave one small coin ON THE TABLE. That's for the bus boy. They don't split tips. Plate and table are respected territorial rights. If you leave the whole tip on the table, the bus boy scores the jackpot.

In England, all tipping is on about a 12½ per cent basis and tips are usually split. But in continental Europe, wine waiters expect a separate tip—10 per cent of the bottle price is OK.

In Russia, the INTOURIST guide will advise you there is no tipping in the Soviet Union, which has progressed out of this undemocratic custom. They forgot to advise the waiters and taxi drivers. Both will take tips—but not too much. A ruble—10 cents—is plenty for the best restaurants. A few gung-ho patriots will give it back when they see you're a Westerner. (But they take it from the Russian hometown boys.)

In England, if they roll around a carving table for beef or goose, tip the carver then and there. A sixpence is enough.

I usually leave a few coins for the maid—except in America unless I got a lot of extra action. If you do this in Mexico, the bellboy will rush up after hauling off your luggage and pinch it off the dresser. Give it to the maid by hand.

In Europe, there's a fat 15 per cent on your bill for service. But you find maids, elevator men, doormen, luggage porters, all expect a little more. Make it little.

Station and airport porters have a fixed charge everywhere. True in the U. S., too. Ask them what it is and don't pay more. If you get—as in Mexico—"whatever you wish, senior," don't argue. Give him the smallest thing in your pocket. He will immediately advise you of your mistake and the correct amount.

Hat check girls everywhere work for a concessionaire. If you are generous with her, you're wasting your money. The checkroom owner doesn't even let her have pockets in her uniform, the trusting soul that he is.

It is better to untip than overtip. If you're going to fret about your judgment later, the jingle in your pocket will soothe your feelings.

Morning Report:

At first blush it seemed like a pleasant idea. Premier Khrushchev lowered the Cold War to a level of panties and promised that Russia would soon be selling them in as many colors as America does.

Better to fight the Cold War out this way than in missile thrust and megaton yield. On the surface it should simplify things. We send our experts to Geneva and they send theirs. And after years of negotiations we both agree on 18 colors—no more.

But at the final hour the whole Panty Conference breaks up in the old issue now facing us—on site inspection.

Abe Mellinkoff